Multi-Functional Composites for Space Travel: Design Considerations and Early Concepts Using Reduced Graphene Oxide as a Polymer Reinforcement



Georgia Tech

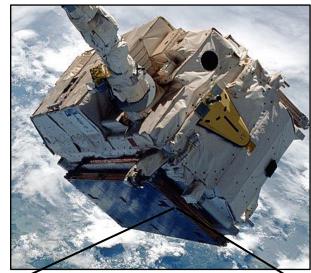
Zach Seibers, Elliot Brim, Esther Beltran, Valeria La Saponara, Meisha Shofner, John R. Reynolds NASA Exploration Science Forum

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA Jul. 25th, 2019

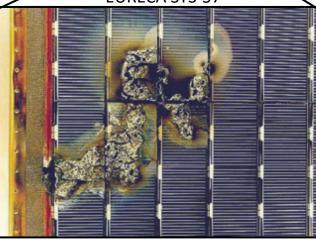




Risk Factors of Space: Static Charging



EURECA STS-57



• Examples:

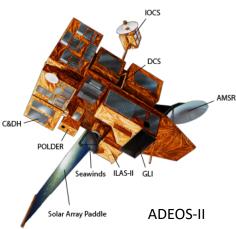
- Galaxy 15 telecommunications satellite 1 year delay
- Advanced Earth Observing Satellite 2 (ADEOS-II) destroyed
- EURECA STS-57 Solar cell damage

• Effects:

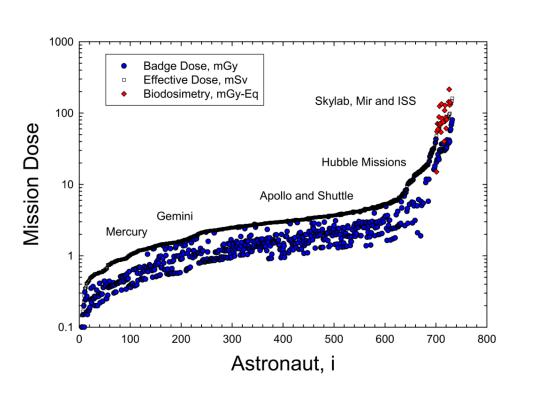
- Electric shock
- Instrument error
- Equipment failure

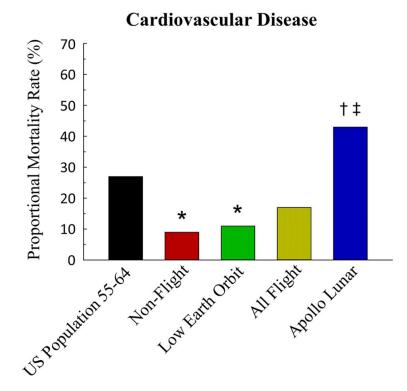


Commercial anti-static coatings ≈100 MΩ



Health Hazards of Radiation Exposure





Radiation exposure is inevitable in space environments, but the goal should be to keep doses as low as reasonably achievable!

Radiation Attenuation

1) Absorb radiation

- Radiation-induced radical formation
- Quench or stabilize through resonance
- Short-term approach
- Heavy metals, polysulfones





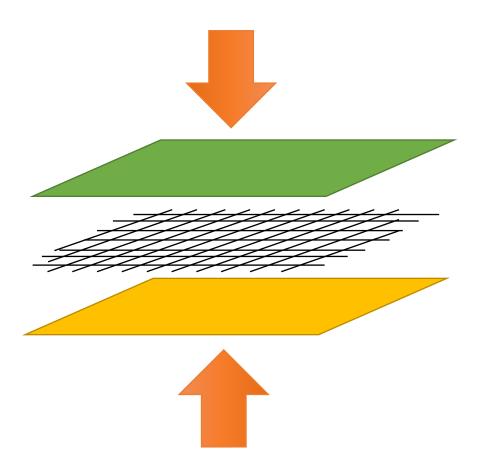


2) Maximize H content

- Best at slowing particle-based radiation
- Limit degradation through robust chemistry
- Best long-term approach
- Water, LH2

Wiki Commons

Ultimate Goal – Multilayer Composite



1) Conductive Layer

- Dissipate static charge
- Impact resistance
- UV resistance
- Radiation attenuation

2) Fiber Reinforcement

- Mechanical Properties
- Survive Radiation

3) Radiation Attenuation Layer

Maximize Radiation attenuation



Realizing Conductive Radiation Shielding Materials

Thermoplastics

- Scalable chemistry
- Range of performance tunability
- Radiation attenuators
- Versatile fabrication
- Not generally conductive

$$+0$$

Polysulfone

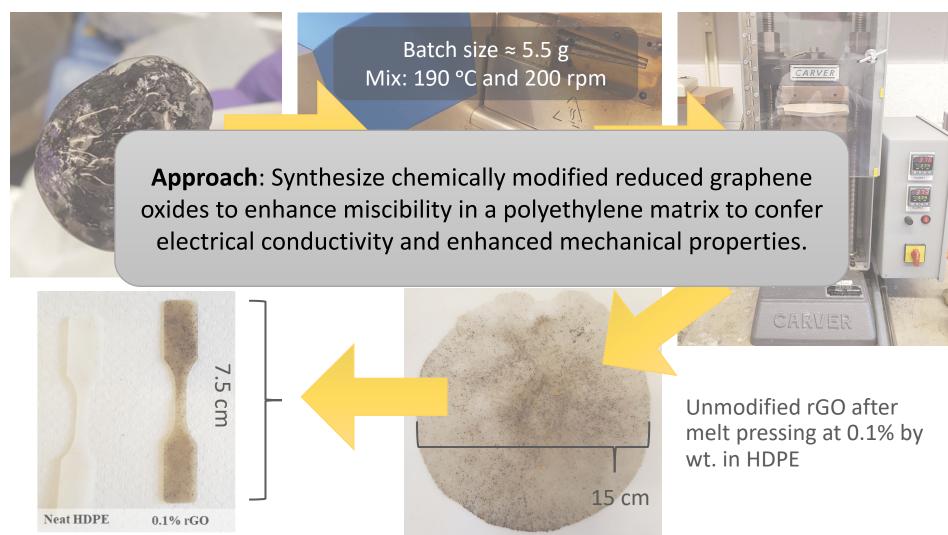
Graphene

- Simple chemistry
- High conductivity
- Excellent mechanical properties
- Not readily miscible

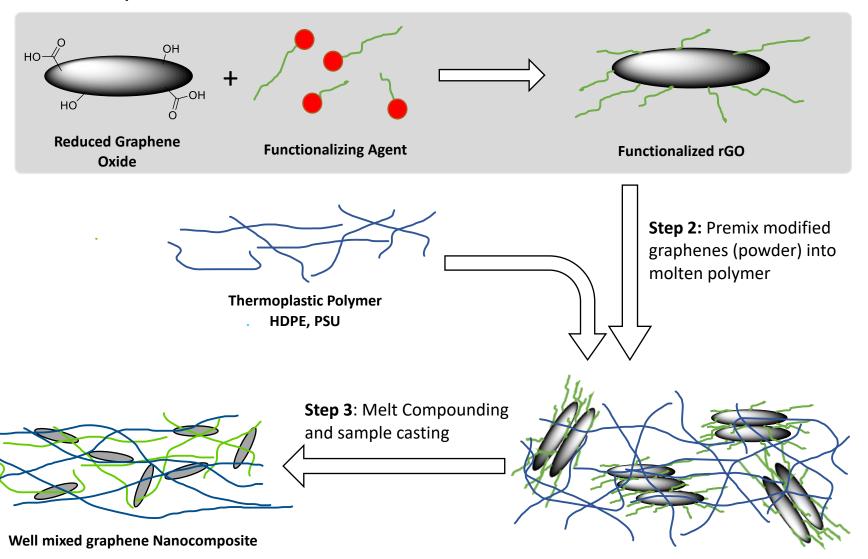


Reduced graphene oxide

Melt Compounding HDPE-rGO Composites

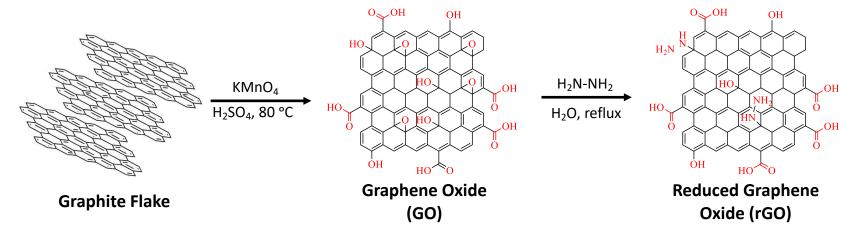


Composite Formation Process



Graphene Oxide Synthesis





	Water	Acetone	ACN	Chloroform	NMP
Upon Addition	2	3 4	5 6	78	9 10
After Agitation	1 2	3, 4	5 6	7 8	9 10

Material	t [mm]	ρ [Ω-m]	σ [S cm ⁻¹]
Graphite Flake	0.20	3.4 x 10 ⁻⁶	2940
rGO	0.14	1.3 x 10 ⁻⁵	750
A-rGO	0.17	3.0 x 10 ⁻⁵	340

Melt Processing Strategies

Step 1: Master batch A-rGO Matrix Polymer Homogeneous composite B) Melt Lamination Step 1: Disperse A-rGO Step 2: Cast A-rGO layer Step 3: Affix polymer matrix + Solvent + Solvent

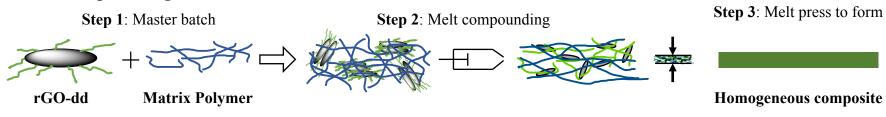
A) Melt Compounding

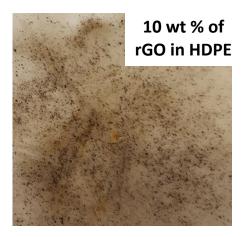
A-rGO

A-rGO/polymer laminate

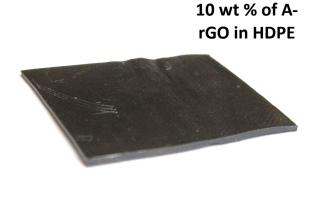
Melt Compounding

Melt Compounding



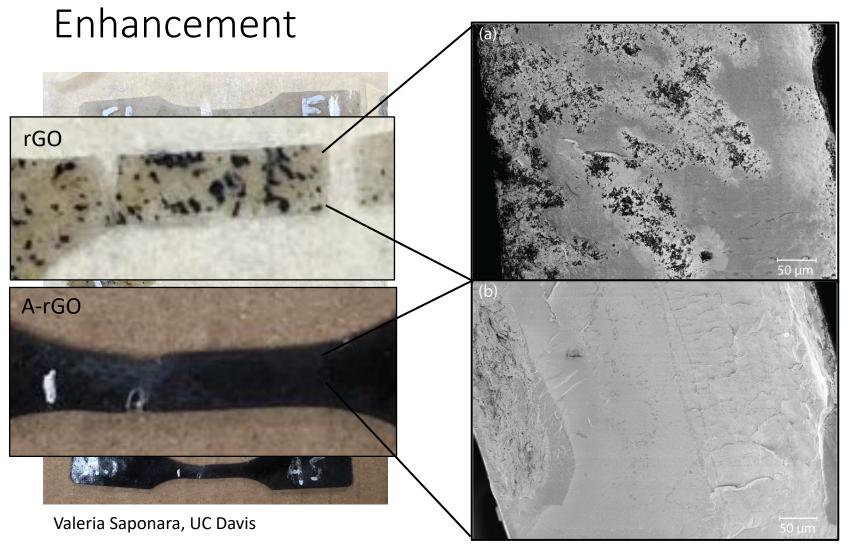


Not Conductive



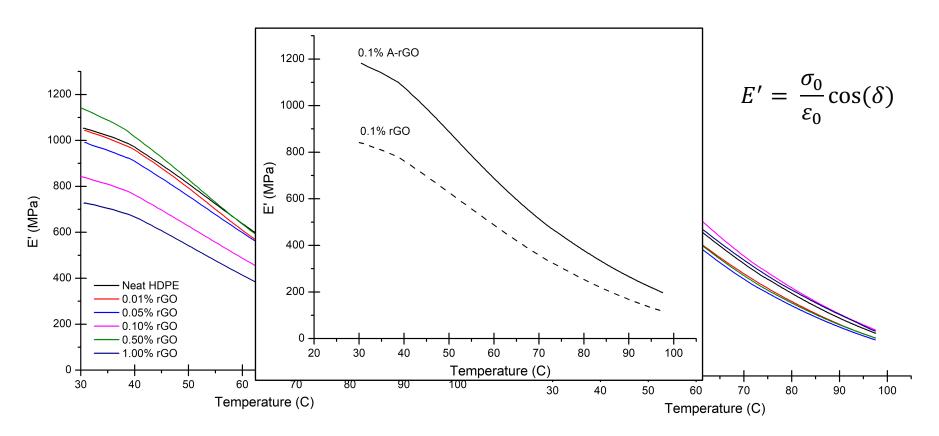
 $R_S \approx 10 \text{ M}\Omega$

Qualitative Assessment of Miscibility



DMA Thermal Sweep – Storage Modulus

Ability to store or return energy, the "solid" component of material's behavior.





Melt Lamination

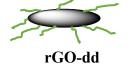
Melt Lamination

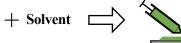
Step 1: Disperse A-rGO

Step 2: Cast A-rGO layer

Step 3: Affix polymer matrix

Step 4: Melt press laminate









A-rGO/polymer laminate

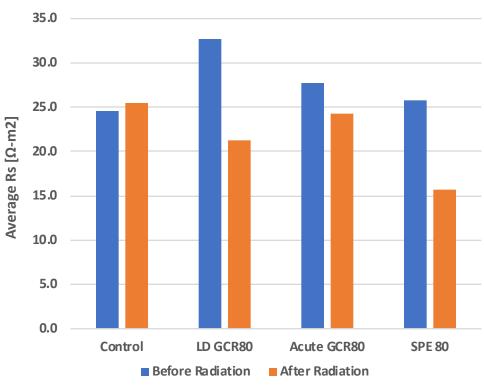


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Laminate		2.6 x 10 ¹	

Simulating Space Radiation at NSRL

- Galactic Cosmic Ray at low and acute dose rates to 80 cGy
- Solar Particle Event 80 cGy

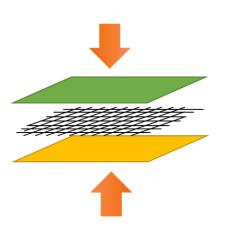


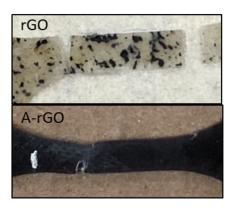




Conclusions & Future Plans

 Multilayer concept that inspired new synthetic modification strategy to increase the miscibility and processability of rGOs





- Demonstrated differences in composite homogeneity using different fabrication schemes
- A-rGO exhibits tolerance to simulated space radiation.

 Continuing to learn about the effects of radiation exposure exploring fiber-reinforced composites





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